

**CONFIDENTIAL.**

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJĀB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ŪDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA AND RĀJPŪTĀNĀ,

Received up to 10th March, 1885.

**POLITICAL.**

The *Khair-Khwāh-i-Kashmir* (Lahore), of the 5th March, Russian advance in Central Asia. says that, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Cross declared that there was at present no necessity for increasing the Indian army. His declaration shows that the British Government intend to pursue the same policy of vacillation in Central Asia as they did in the Soudan. But they should remember that that policy is sure to be followed by the same disastrous results here as there. It is well known that the Russian troops have already advanced as far as Panjdeh and Sariyari, which are only six marches from Herat. Does the British Government mean to increase the Indian army when they put in their appearance at Peshawar? The *Khair-Khwāh* thinks that the time has come for vigorous measures. The Indian garrison should be strengthened, and Sir Peter Lumsden should himself fix the Afghān boundary without waiting any further for the Russian Commission. Moreover, the Russian Government should be distinctly told that the

transgression of that boundary would be regarded as a *casus belli*.

Circulation,  
605 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 9th March, states that the telegrams received from London regarding the situation in Central Asia show that an outbreak of hostilities is imminent. The Government of India will not perhaps be well advised in allowing the Amîr to leave his country in order to see the Viceroy. If Russians endeavour to advance further, war should be at once declared and a signal defeat inflicted on them without allowing them time to collect a large army. A speedy defeat would once for all destroy their prestige in Central Asia. No time should be lost in establishing telegraphic communication with Herat *via* Kandahar, the frontier force should be ready to move forward at a moment's notice, and the Afghâns should be fully convinced of our friendship.

Circulation,  
168 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etawah), of the 8th March, briefly describes the complications that have lately arisen in Central Asia, and remarks that the sending of the Boundary Commission has proved quite useless, as it had prophesied. In regard to the proposal to occupy Kandahar, it is of opinion that the importance of the proposal should be first brought home to Abdul Rahman and his assent obtained on the occasion of his Indian visit. Nothing should be done to displease him. Any interference with his country against his wishes is sure to drive him into the arms of Russia.

Circulation,  
420 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 5th March, advertizing to the recent establishment of Russian outposts at the distance of only 150 miles from Herat, remarks that evidently Russia is bent on advancing by all means. But the British Government is still silently waiting and watching. It is no doubt wise policy to act with caution, but military preparations can no

longer be safely deferred. It is a matter of satisfaction that signs of activity are now visible at home : all the troops were lately inspected, and it was decided to strengthen all the military establishments.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 6th March, in commenting upon the course of events

The same.

Circulation,  
110 copies.

in Central Asia, remarks that the Rus-

sian Government is mistaken in thinking that England, having her hands full at present with the Soudan embroilie, will yield to its unjust demands and allow it to encroach on Afghan territory. It should beware of her vast resources. The native chiefs and the people in this country are loyal to the core and ready to sacrifice their lives and property in her behalf.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 28th February, states that Mr. Gladstone lately de-

The same.

Circulation,  
275 copies.

clared from his seat in the House

of Commons that satisfactory arrangements are being made for the protection of the Afghán frontier. The strictures made by the *Civil and Military Gazette* on his declaration are not quite uncalled for. The failure of his Soudan policy has shaken all public confidence in him. He said to the last that the British Government was doing its best to save General Gordon and establish a stable government in the Soudan. But we now all know how far the efforts of his Government have been successful. Mr. Cross's statement that there is no necessity for increasing the Indian army strengthens the suspicion with which the Prime Minister's declaration is generally viewed. The Under-Secretary of State's statement means in plain language that no necessity is likely to arise for sending troops to Afghánistán. But suppose Russia and England do not come to terms in the matter of the Russo-Afghán boundary. What will the British Government do then for the defence of the Afghán frontier against Russian aggression? Mere verbal threats will not do. "The old man eloquent" should not trust to

his eloquence in dealing with Russia, but should speedily collect a strong army on the frontier. No value should be attached to the solemn declarations of the Russian Foreign Office.

Circulation,  
525 copies.

*The Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 3rd March, referring to the conference which will shortly be held in the Panjáb between the Amir of Kábul and the Viceroy, hopes that the latter will fully explain to the former at the interview the relations existing between Afghánistán and this country, and give him unqualified assurance of British aid in the event of foreign aggression upon his kingdom. Conditional promises of aid are of little avail. Lord Ripon's letter to Abdul Rahmán was not free from conditional phrases, but the latter's reply to it is satisfactory. The time has come when a complete alliance should be formed between the two countries. Looking at Mr. Gladstone's utterances in the House of Commons and the Amir's Indian visit, there is reason to think that satisfactory arrangements will be made for the maintenance of the integrity of Afghánistán.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

*The Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 6th March, states that the *Pioneer* is of opinion that, in view of the advance of Russia in Central Asia and the intrigues of France in Burmah, the Soudan campaign should be abandoned. But the *Aftáb* thinks that it is necessary to re-capture Khartoum and break the power of the Mahdi in order to restore British prestige in the eyes of the world.

*The Khair Khwáh-i-Kashmir* (Lahore), of the 5th March, states that the Mahdi has under his command one hundred thousand troops flushed with victory. It is believed that he has made arrangements for their training and discipline. Moreover, the capture of Khartoum has placed him in possession of a large quantity of military stores and ammunition. Hence the despatch of an expedition consisting of only 20 or 30

thousand troops to encounter such a powerful enemy will resemble the conduct of the man who thinks of fighting a wild and ferocious lion unarmed. The *Khair-Khwáh* is of opinion that the British Government should either send a very strong expedition, which may be able at once to rout and disperse the rebels, or withdraw its troops from the Soudan and leave the Mahdi alone.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwáh), of the 8th March, states  
Anglo-Indian journals that the *Pioneer* and the *Lucknow*  
and Musalmáns,

Circulation,  
168 copies.

*Express* lately charged Musalmáns with sympathising with the Mahdi in his success. The Allahabad journal has spread another rumour to the effect that a seditious placard was put up at an East Indian Railway station by a Muhammadan. The spread of such false and mischievous rumours, especially at the present critical time, is fraught with serious danger. The experiences of the mutiny, which was chiefly brought about by such rumours, should teach Anglo-Indian newspapers to mend their ways.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 10th March, in  
answer to the attacks made on Musal-  
The same. máns impugning their loyalty, remarks

Circulation,  
605 copies.

that Musalmáns appreciate the advantages of British rule and are strongly attached to Government. Like their Hindu brethren they have never been found wanting in exhibiting their loyalty. The native chiefs have again given a fresh proof of their attachment to the paramount power by voluntarily offering contingents of troops for service in the Soudan. (The *Wáyá-i-Álam*, Ghazipur, of the 2nd March, the *Nizámu-l-Mulk*, Moradabad, of the 7th March, the *Rahbar-i-Hind*, Lahore, of the 7th March, and the *Rafiu-l-Akhbár*, Benares, of the 9th March, also condemn the attacks as false and malicious, and defend the loyalty of Musalmáns.)

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 7th March, states  
Civil and Military Ga- that the *Civil and Military Gazette*  
sette and the native army. has, in a late issue, compared native

soldiers with European soldiers, arriving at conclusions unfavourable to the former. It is almost needless to say that the *Gazette's* comparison is a case of lion painting himself. The martial instincts of the Sikhs, the Gurkhas, and other warlike tribes of this country are generally acknowledged on all hands. To say the least, it is the height of unwisdom on the part of Anglo-Indian journals to annoy the native army at such a crisis.

The same paper, referring to the critical state of affairs suggested formation of in Central Asia, is glad to observe native volunteer corps. that the British Government has, at last, begun to appreciate the gravity of the situation, and has resolved to prepare for contingencies. The *Shafiq* cannot help earnestly advising Government to repeal the Arms Act and enlist native volunteers, in order to revive the martial zeal of natives and make them capable of rendering aid to the State in an emergency.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 5th March, advertising Banquet given to Lord Ripon at London. to the banquet given by the National Liberal Club at London, on the 25th February, in honour of Lord Ripon, remarks that all the members of the British Cabinet, except Mr. Gladstone, were present on the occasion and highly praised his Lordship's Indian policy. Natives rejoice over the warm reception accorded to their benefactor at home, but the feelings of the *Pioneer*, the *Civil and Military Gazette*, and other Anglo-Indian journals of that class may be better imagined than described.

Circulation,  
525 copies.

Retirement of Mr. W. B. Jones, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The *Nyâya Sudhâ* (Harda), of the 4th March, referring to the retirement of Mr. W. B. Jones, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, owing to continued ill-health, publishes a brief account of his official career, and remarks that his retirement will be deeply regretted by the whole native population of the

province. He was a very just and conscientious officer, and had the welfare of the people at heart. But he was not much liked by the European subordinate officers, because he did not allow them to have everything their own way. The popular grief occasioned by his retirement will be mitigated to a large extent by Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite's promotion to Chief Commissionership.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for March, states that

Circulation,  
250 copies.

Price of peace in India. Englishmen cry up the peace which they have succeeded in establishing in this country. True, natives enjoy perfect security of life and property under British rule, but just look at the heavy price they have to pay for it. The Indian army is 180,000 strong, the European element being no less than one-third of the total strength. European soldiers live in palatial barracks, are most richly fed, and receive most costly medicines; and punkas and *khas tattis* are supplied them during the hot weather. The army expenditure, being seventeen or eighteen millions sterling, exceeds one-third of the entire revenues. A police force 150,000 strong has also to be maintained at a cost of two millions sterling. The higher ranks of the public service, civil and military, are the monopoly of Europeans. Among the 250 millions of native population not a single man is even a district collector or a captain in the army. The children of the soil have been entirely deprived of their arms, and the result is that they are losing all their martial spirit and becoming a nation of cowards. Surely the peace obtained at such sacrifices is too dearly bought.

The *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot), of the 6th March, referring

Circulation,  
900 copies.

Draft rules framed by the Panjab Government under the Panjab Municipal Act, 1884. to the draft rules framed by the Panjab Government under the Panjab Municipal Act, 1884, is glad to state that the rules provide for the proceedings of municipal committees being conducted in public and published in local newspapers. This is as it should be, but the Local Govern-

ment should see that its orders in this matter are duly carried out by every committee. The Lahore committee already admits press correspondents to its meetings. First class committees will have to publish monthly accounts of income and expenditure. It would be a good thing if this provision were extended to second class committees. Cheques for drawing money from the treasury will be signed by the president or vice-president. But the counter-signature of the secretary is necessary, as he is the chief executive officer, and as the president and vice-president may be illiterate persons.

Circulation,  
102 copies.

*The Almora Akhbár*, of the 2nd March, after quoting some extracts from Mr. Norton's speech at the Presidency College, Madras. *The Aftab-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 2nd March, concurs with the *Victoria Paper* in thinking that whipping is a barbarous mode of punishment and should be abolished. Lord Ripon's Government laid the respectable classes of the community under a deep debt of gratitude by exempting them from that punishment. It is to be hoped that Lord Dufferin will see his way to putting a stop to it altogether.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

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Circulation,  
359 copies.

Need for the establish-  
ment of a university in  
the United Provinces.

*The Shám-i-Oudh* (Fyzabad), of the 28th February, states that it has been admitted on all hands that the Calcutta University does not now fully meet the educational wants of the United Provinces. When even the Panjab, which can boast of having only one college, has got its own university, there seems to be no reason why these provinces should not have one. Here there are no less than four colleges, two or

three collegiate schools teaching up to the First Arts standard, and a number of Zila Schools.

The same paper, referring to the case of the European who kicked a coolie at the Dacca railway-station, causing him to fall on the ground and die, remarks that the accused has been let off by the Joint Magistrate with a fine of Rs. 200. All Bengal is surprised at the inadequate punishment meted out. Judging from the evidence adduced before the Court and published in Calcutta newspapers, the accused should have been convicted and punished under section 304, if not under section 302. The Joint Magistrate should have committed him to the Sessions for trial. It is to be hoped that the Calcutta High Court will send for and examine the records. It is to be regretted that Lord Lytton's valuable resolution in the Fuller case has had no effect on Judges and has been allowed to be a dead letter. Lord Dufferin should do something to put a stop to the present scandalous state of things. No European criminal should be tried by the Magistrate of the same district in which he resides, because European residents and the district officers are generally to be found on the most friendly terms with each other. Europeans, charged with offences punishable with imprisonment exceeding one year, should be tried by Sessions Judges and not by District Magistrates.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th March, states that a Hindu

Circulation  
350 copies.

Alleged mal-treatment  
of a religious mendicant  
by the police at Sikandra,  
Aligarh.

religious mendicant arrived at Sikandra, Aligarh, on the 16th February and took his abode at the Dharmshala there. When the police head-

constable went to the Dharmshala in course of his nocturnal round, he charged the mendicant with being a thief, beat him, and even abstracted an article of small value belonging to him. The mendicant went to the police-station next morning to report the matter, but was detained there till late in

the evening, and was then dismissed on condition of leaving Sikandra at once!

Circulation,  
275 copies.

A native wounded by a European soldier at Peshawar.

A correspondent of the *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 28th February, writing from Peshawar, regrets to state that two natives, while going along a road at the

Peshawar cantonment, were twice fired upon by a European soldier from the roof of a double-storied barrack. One of the two men was wounded in the ankle by a shot, and removed in a precarious state to the hospital. On hearing of the incident, the regimental officers called out all the soldiers in the barrack and endeavoured to discover the culprit in vain. The police aid was called in with no better result. It is difficult to realize why European soldiers are so bent on killing natives without provocation. True, natives are a subject people, but still they are human beings and should be treated as such. If European Judges acquit European criminals through race feeling, the Government of India should adopt some measures for the protection of natives against European soldiers.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The same.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 6th March, in commenting upon the same unfortunate incident, regrets to observe that native newspapers have cried themselves hoarse in condemning such incidents in vain. The immunity from punishment enjoyed by European soldiers in such cases has now emboldened them to shoot natives in sport! When is the Government going to interfere? Sir Charles Aitchison would confer an inestimable boon on the people if he generously moved in the matter and did something to protect their lives from blood-thirsty European soldiers.

#### NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,  
160 copies.

The *Rájputána Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 2nd March, Settlement office, Mar- publishes a communication from an war. employé at the settlement office in

Marwar. The writer complains that Pandit Badháwa Rám, Assistant Settlement Officer, treats the Hindustáni hands in the office with severity, but shows indulgence to the Panjábis. Soon after his appointment he dismissed many Hindustánis unjustly. Even inexperienced Panjábis are readily admitted to the office, and Hindustánis have to train them up. The Hindustánis were paid only one-fourth of their salaries for December last, while the Panjábis were granted full pay. The former do not know what the large deduction from their pay is due to. Some amíns, who worked regularly for two months, have been dismissed without fault, and nothing has been paid them. Lieutenant-Colonel Powlett, Resident, and Captain Loch, Settlement Officer, should see to this.

## RAILWAY.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 7th March, in continuation of its previous articles on railway reforms, regrets to say that

Circulation,  
300 copies.

Railway reforms.

the arrangements for the distribution of tickets are most unsatisfactory. A large number of passengers have to book themselves in a very short time, and the confusion that ensues among them at the time in consequence may be better imagined than described. The rush of people to the booking-office window is something horrible. Old and weak persons are often hurt, and many are relieved of their jewellery and money-bags by pickpockets. Something ought to be done to improve the existing shameful state of things. The non-admission of the friends of passengers to railway platforms is another cause of serious complaint. The prohibition is most unjust and causes a great deal of heart-burning. There should be no restriction in this matter. However, if the railway authorities, for reasons best known to themselves, cannot allow persons other than passengers free access to railway-stations, they should introduce quarter-anna platform tickets, as has already been done at some places.

Circulation,  
525 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 5th March, publishes an article communicated by one Bawa Náráyan Singh, a pleader at Amritsar. The writer regrets to say that Railway Companies do not seem to consult the comfort of native passengers as much as that of Europeans. First, look at the first and second class carriages. No attempt has been made at securing privacy in them to native women who are accustomed to live behind the screen. They are furnished with cushions covered with dirty hide, which Hindus do not like to touch. The privies provided in them are suited to Europeans, but not at all to natives. In third class carriages some compartments are reserved for Europeans, apparently because they do not like to sit with natives. So far so good. But the Railway authorities should be equally ready to respect the feelings of natives. It is no secret that Hindus regard the touch of sweepers as pollution, but still no separate accommodation has been provided for the latter. The grievances of the native travelling public, above referred to, can be redressed without any great difficulty.

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,  
100 copies.

The *Sidra-i-Hind* (Moradabad) of the 4th March, advertising to the occurrence of cases of daring theft at Moradabad, argues that it may be reasonably assumed that the police are in intrigue with thieves, or, at least, careless in the performance of their duty. The police officers themselves should be on the *qui vive* during the night and see that the constables are on the alert. Mounted police should also patrol the streets at night. Moreover, all persons of bad character should be required to sleep at the police-station during the night.

Circulation,  
150 copies.

The *Rekhta* (Delhi), of the 8th March, is glad to state that the sale of *chandu* has been entirely prohibited at Delhi from the 1st April next. This is as it should be.

The *Khair-Khwáh-i-Kashmir* of Lahore, which has been  
Rates of subscription to the *Khair-Khwáh-i-Kashmir*. lately started and has many rates of subscription, varying from Rs. 2, charged to school-boys, to Rs. 50,

charged to Government, remarks, in its issue of the 5th March, that it is fully alive to the absurdity of having such differential rates, but that they are indispensable in its present financial state. Next year Government will be charged only Rs. 30, and the more the circulation of the paper increases, the more will the Government rate be reduced. The *Khair-Khwáh* hopes that in course of time it will be able to fix a uniform rate for all classes of its subscribers.

## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or Name of Publisher, otherwise.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
1	<i>Afshār-i-Hind</i>	... Jullundur,	Urdū	... Barkat Ali	1885. March 7th	March 8th	150 copies.
2	<i>Afshār-i-Panjāb</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	... Tri-weekly, Díván Bútá Singh,	" 2nd, 4th & 6th.	" 5th, 7th & 9th respectively.	500 "
3	<i>Agrāt Akhbār</i>	... Agrā	Ditto	... Shujāan-l-Hassan	Feb. 28th	" 4th	150 "
4	<i>Aīnā-i-Sikandarī</i>	... Morādshād	Ditto	... Ahmad Bakhsh	" 9th & 17th	" 5th	80 "
5	<i>Aīns-i-Akhbār</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	... Dilāwar Ali	" 28th	" 6th	145 "
6	<i>Akhbār-i-'Ālam</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	... Muqarrab Hussain	March 3rd	" 7th	80 "
7	<i>Akhbār-i-'Ām</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	... Mukund Rám	" 4th & 7th,	" 7th & 10th	1,880 "
8	<i>Akhbār-i-Chunar</i>	... Chunár	Ditto	... Hanúmán Prasād	Feb. 24th & 3rd	" 5th & 10th	500 "
9	<i>Akhār-i-Qudh</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	... Ali Hussain	March 5th	" 8th	..."
10	<i>Akmalu-i-Akhbār</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	... Fakhru-l-din	" 3rd	" 6th & 9th	290 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt.).
11	<i>Algarkhākha Gazette.</i>	... Aligarh	Urdū-Englisht.	... Gulab Rái	" 3rd & 7th	" 10th	102 copies.
12	<i>Almorāt Akhbār</i>	... Almorāt	Hindi	... Sadā Nand	2nd	" 5th	...
13	<i>Amjad-i-Akhbār</i>	... Badsháh	Urdū	... Ali Amjad Hussain	Feb. 28th	" 4th	..."
14	<i>Anjār-i-Hind</i>	... Agrā	Ditto	... Mirzā Ashiq Hussain	March 1st	" 10th	100 "
15	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	... Chandan Lál	Feb. 28th	" 6th	150 "
16	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjāb</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	... Secretary to the An-juman-i-Panjāb.	March 7th	" 10th	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.).

17	<i>Anwār-i-Akkhār</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	... Tegh Bahādūr	... 5th	... 6th	... 6th	... 250 copies.
18	<i>Bhārat-Bandhu</i> ...	Aligarh ...	Hindi-Eng-	... Totā Rām	... 6th	... 6th	... 110 "	"
19	<i>Bhārat-Sudashā Pra-</i> <i>varīkāt.</i>	Faru khā- bād.	Hindi	... Monthly	... Kālī Charan	... For Feb.	... 10th	... 310 "
20	<i>Dababā-i-Qaisari</i> ...	Bareilly ...	Urdū	... Weekly	... Thākur Prasād	... March 7th	... 9th	... 300 "
21	<i>Dahdahā-i-Sikandarī</i>	Rāmpur ...	Ditto	... Ditto	... Muhammad Hussain,	... 2nd	... 4th	... 453 "
22	<i>Delhi Punch</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	... Ditto	... Fazlū-l-dīn	... 4th	... 8th	... 331 "
23	<i>Gurmukh Akhādār</i> ...	Amritsar ...	Gurmukhī	... Ditto	... Jhandā Singh	... "	... "	... 250 "
24	<i>Hāmī-i-Hind</i> ...	Cawnpore, Urdū	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Muhammad Nābī	... 5th	... "	... 613 "
25	<i>Hindustān</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	... Tri-weekly,	Gangā Prasād	... 6th	... 7th	... 600 "
26	<i>Hindī Pratīp</i>	Allahābād,	Hindi	... Monthly	Bālkrishnā Bhātt	... For March	... 10th	... 250 "
27	<i>Ildīn</i>	Meerut ...	Urdū	... Published	... Feb. 28th & 5th	... 28th & 5th	... 10th	... 280 "
28	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	... Hindi-Urdū,	... Bi-weekly	Mahābir Prasād	... March 4th & 7th	... 6th & 9th	... 150 "
29	<i>Jalāz-i-Tūr</i>	Meerut ...	Urdū	... Weekly	Ganeshī Lal	... 1st	... 6th	... 90 "
30	<i>Jāmā-i-Jāmād</i>	Morādābād	Ditto	... Ditto	Jamshed Ali	... 2nd	... 4th	... 150 "
31	<i>Kāndīnah</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	... Ditto	Muhammad Yaqūb,	... 2nd	... 7th	... 250 "
32	<i>Kāshī Patrikā</i>	Benāres ...	Hindi-Urdū,	... Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar,	... 6th	... "	... 660 copies (in- cluding 324 copies taken by Govt.).
33	<i>Kāshī Patrikā</i>	Konīs	Urdū	... Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Shah	... 1st	... 2nd	... 110 copies.
34	<i>Kāvī Vāchān Sūkha</i>	Benares ...	Hindi	... Weekly	Chintāmaui Rāo	... 2nd	... 7th	... 350 "
35	<i>Khāir Khwāsh-i-Ālam</i>	Delhi	Urdū	... Ditto	Mir Hasan	... 1st	... 4th	... 190 "
36	<i>Khāir Khwāsh-i-Hind</i> ,	Ditto	... Bi-monthly,	Mahā Nārāyan	... 2nd	... 3rd	... 160 "	"
37	<i>Khāir Khwāsh-i-Islām</i> ,	Allahābād,	Ditto	... Weekly	Muhammad Ismāil,	... "	... 5th	... 300 "
38	<i>Khāir Khwāsh-i-Kā-</i> <i>shāmīr.</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	... Ditto	Salīq Rām	... "	... "	... "
39	<i>Khāir Khwāsh-i-Pān-Gu-</i> <i>jrān-wālī.</i>	Ditto	... Ditto	... Brij Lal	... Feb. 28th	... 7th	... 400 "	"

## List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	CIRCULATION.	
							1885	1885.
40	Koh-i-Nur	... Lahore	... Urdú	... Tri-weekly.	Harsukh Rái	... March 7th.	525 copies (in- cluding 50 copies taken by Govt.).	525 copies (in- cluding 50 copies taken by Govt.).
41	Lama-i-Nur	... Jaunpur	... Hindi-Urdú	Weekly	Háfiz Abdulláh	Feb. 15th & 22nd	6th	84 copies.
42	Márvádr Gazette	... Jodhpur	... Hindi-Urdú	Ditto	Gobardhan Dás	March 2nd	7th	90 "
43	Mashr-i-Qaisar	... Lucknow	... Urdú	Ditto	Ghulám Muhammad	" 3rd	6th	200 "
44	Malla-i-Nur	... Cawnpore	... Hindi	Ditto	Durgá Prasád	" 7th	10th	80 "
45	Militra Vídes	... Lahore	... Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Rém	" 2nd	4th	270 "
46	Muir Gazette	... Meerut	... Urdú	Ditto	Ganeshi Lál	" 4th	8th	100 "
47	Mujtahid-i-Am	... Agra	... Hindi	Ditto	Tri-monthly, Ahmad Khán	" 1st	7th	100 "
48	Municipal Guide	... Ditto	... Hindi	Ditto	Bi-monthly, Ali Ján	Feb. 28th	12	75 "
49	Naiyár-i-Azam	... Morádábád	... Hindi	Weekly	Awjad Áli	March 2nd	5th	175 "
50	Najm-i-Akhbar	... Etawah	... Hindi	Ditto	Káhu-Jláh Khán	" 8th	10th	168 "
51	Najm-i-Hind	... Morádábád	... Hindi	Ditto	Pándit Áytár	Feb. 24th	6th	195 "
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52	Nasim-i-Agrá	... Agrá	... Hindi	Ditto	Jamná Dás	March 7th	8th	350 "
53	Nasim-i-Hind	... Fatehpur	... Hindi	Ditto	Kunj Bihári Lál	" 3rd	7th	96 "
54	Nasim-i-Sáhar	... Budaún	... Hindi	Ditto	Imtiáz Ahmad	" 4th	8th	175 "
55	Nisámu-l-Mulk	... Morádábád	... Hindi	Ditto	Ihtishámú-l-dín	Feb. 28th & 7th	4th & 9th	110 "
56	Nar Afáhén	... Ludhiana	... Hindi	Ditto	Rev. C. B. Newton	March 5th	7th	775 "
57	Nar-i-Buddh	... Aonlí	... Hindi	Ditto	Ahmad Shah	" 8th	8th	300 "
58	Nar-i-Abádr	... Allahábád	... Hindi	Ditto	Roshan Lál	Feb. 28th & 5th	4th & 9th	140 copies (in- cluding 48 copies taken by Govt.).

59	<i>Niru-l-Anwar</i>	... Cawnpore, Ditto	... Abdü-l-Hamid ... Básudeva Bháskar,	March 7th	... 7th	... 785 copies.
60	<i>Nydyā Sudhā</i>	... Hards ... Maráthi-Eng-	... Basudeva Bhaskar,	4th	... 6th	... 350
61	<i>Oudi Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow, Urdu	... Sheo Prasad	... 4th to 10th	... 4th to 10th	605 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)
62	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	... Ditto	... Weekly	... Sajjád Husain	... 4th & 10th	450 copies.
63	<i>Panjabi Akhbar</i>	... Lahore	... Bi-weekly	... Shamsu-l-din	... 5th	... 275
64	<i>Punjabi Punch</i>	... Ditto	... Weekly	... Firozu-l-din	... 7th	... 80
65	<i>Patiala Akhbar</i>	... Patiala	... Ditto	... Dín Muhammed	... March 5th	... 363
66	<i>Prayag Samachar</i>	... Allahábád, Hindi	... Ditto	... Dewáki Nandan	... 4th	... 700
67	<i>Qasīr-i-Asmā</i>	... Jullundur, Urdu	... Ditto	... Ahmad Baksh	... 9th	... 110
68	<i>Rasāl-i-Asmā</i>	... Siálikot	... Ditto	... Díván Chand	... 6th	... 400
69	<i>Rosūl-i-Akhbar</i>	... Benares	... Ditto	... Ghulám Husain	... March 2nd & 9th	... 350
70	<i>Rahbar-i-Hind</i>	... Lahore	... Daily	... Khádim Ali	... 2nd to 7th	420
71	<i>Rohjistan Gazzette</i>	... Ajmere	... Urdu-Hindi, Weekly	... Murád Ali	... 4th to 9th	160
72	<i>Ram Prakash</i>	... Batalám	... Urdu	... Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	... 4th	... 125
73	<i>Reformer</i>	... Lahore	... Ditto	... Sálig Kám	... 6th	... 700
74	<i>Rehthak</i>	... Delhi	... Ditto	... Mañá Náráyan	... 10th	... 150
75	<i>Sahib Kapurthala</i>	... Kapurthala	... Bi-monthly	... Niázmu-l-din	... 7th	... 150
76	<i>Sadiq-i-Alhaber</i>	... Bahawalpur.	... Weekly	... Dwarká Náth	... 8th	... 264
77	<i>Safīr-i-Hind</i>	... Delhi	... Ditto	... Bi-monthly,	... Feb. 28th	... 300
78	<i>Sajjan Kriti Sudhākar.</i>	... Udaipur	... Weekly	... Balsqí Dás	... March 2nd	... 215
79	<i>Safīq-i-Hind</i>	... Lahore	... Ditto	... Bansú Dhar	... 4th	... 300
80	<i>Sahib-i-Hind</i>	... Meerut	... Tri-monthly	... " 7th	... 10th	... 100
81	<i>Samar-i-Quds</i>	... Fyzabad	... Ditto	... " 1st	... 4th	... 359
82	<i>Satul-i-Tir</i>	... Cawnpore,	... Weekly	... " 28th	... 8th	... 175

*List of papers examined—(concluded).*

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Report.	Circulation.
83	<i>Sitara-i-Hind</i>	... Morádábád	Urdú	Weekly	Banwári Lál	March 4th	March 9th	100 copies.
84	<i>Subodh Sindhu</i>	... Khándwá	Maráthi	Ditto	... Muhammad Razá	"	"	...
85	<i>Surúr-i-Qaisarí</i>	... Rámpur	Urdú	Ditto	... Manni Lál	5th	8th	70
86	<i>Takribu-l-Asr</i>	... Sítápur	Urdú	Monthly	... For Nov., Dec., Jan. & Feb.	For Nov., Dec., Jan. & Feb.	7th	500
87	<i>Tamanshí</i>	Lucknow,	... Púran Chand	Weekly	... Púran Chand	March 1st	"	125
88	<i>Niyam-i-Akhbar</i>	... Ditto	... Muhammad Ali	Bi-monthly	... Muhammad Ali	3rd	8th	75
89	<i>Vaṣi-i-Hind</i>	... Siálkot	... Ditto	Weekly	... Mirzá Mavahid	8th	9th	200
90	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	... Ditto	... Ditto	Daily	... Gyán Chaudh	1st to 7th	5th to 10th	900
91	<i>Vriti Dhárd</i>	... Dhár	... Maráthi	Weekly	... Harf Bháskar	Feb. 26th	9th	120
92	<i>Waqāya-i-Klam</i>	... Gházipur,	Urdú	... Ditto	... Siráju-l-dín Ahmad	March 2nd	7th	300

ALLAHABAD :  
The 14th March, 1885.

PRIYĀ DÁS,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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